INFALLIBILITY.

The Manning-Gladstone Controversy.

ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY'S VIEWS.

He Says Gladstone Has Taken to "His Cheshire Cheese."

Raising a Whirlwind That Will Blow Gladstone Out To Sea and Not Back to Power.

Remarkable Letter from the Primate of Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1874. The enterprise of the HERALD in presenting the important points of the Manning-Gladstone controversy in its full cable telegrams has been fully appreciated in this city and Baltimore—the metropolis of the oldest Catholic diocese in the United States, named in honor of the founder of the Maryland colony, where liberty of conscience in religious belief was made the corner stone of her enduring same. Aside from the natural interest, therefore, which Catholics of this country feel in the controversy, it comes home personally to them, as Mr. Gladstone has said that "the Papal net sweeps a multitude of facts, including whole systems of government in all parts of the world, including the United States where the severance of Church and State was supposed to be complete." Any of the archbishops or bishops in the United States could authoritatively answer this assertion of Mr. Gladstone; but from none, probably, could a denial come with more free and general acceptance than from J. Roosevelt Bayley, the Archbishop of Baltimore. A prominent gentleman of this city, who is a Catholic and identified with public afthirs, wrote to Archbishop Bayley a few days ago. enclosing copies of the HERALD containing the letter of Archbishop Manning and the points of Gladstone's attack. As it contains nothing of a private character the Archbishop's permission to publish it is presumed, and the letter was to-day handed your correspondent, that it may have its

ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY'S LETTER

place in the columns of the HERALD alongside

of that of the Archbishop's distinguished con-

temporary.

ARCHEISHOP'S HOUSE, BALTIMORE, Nov. 17, 1874 }

MY DEAR SIR-I have this moment received your letter of yesterday, asking me to tell you what I think of the statement made by Mr. Gladstone in his late pamphlet, that since the Vatican Council defined the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope "every Catholic is called upon to renounce his mental and moral freedom and place his civil loyalty and duty at the mercy of another.

If honest, cant-hating old Dr. Johnson were still living, and you were to ask him the same question, he would probably explain the matter by saying "the dog is a whig," and would come very near hitting the nail on the head.

To tell you the truth. I have no letsure to enter apon any formal discussion of the matter, and, in fact, no disposition to do so. The accusation stself reminds one unpleasantly of similar accusations (humant generis inimici) brought against the primitive Christians, as we find them in the pages of Tacitus and other Pagan enemies of Christian ity, and when a person tells me that my religion requires me to be disloyal to my country the old Adam comes up in me, and I feel more disposed to pull his nose than to answer him politely. This accusation, it is true, is a very old one. It was, as you will remember, urged against our Cesar," and the same charge has often been re

neated against his followers. The only thing I have to say, at this time against Mr. Gladatone's declaration is, that it is false-s shameful calumny-and I would appeal, with perfect confidence as to the truth of my assertion, to the conscience of every Catholic over the face of the earth. It has no foundation either in the words of the decree nor in any possible logical deduction from those words. The thought even that to would have any such bearing I am certain never entered into the mind of any member of the Council. The Vatican canon did not change in one jots the relations of Catholics to the civil power, any more than it changed those of Protestants. It less that important matter, as connected with the order of civil society, where the New Testament leaves it-where our blessed Lord left it when he told us to 'Render to Casar the things that are Casar's, and to God the things that are God's"-where the Apostles laft it when they commanded us to be obedient to our civil rulers, "for conscience" sake," and the only limitation ever put upon this obedience was put upon it by the Apostles themselves, acting as Interpreters and teachers of God's holy law, when having been ordered by the Jewish rulers "not to preach any more in the name of Jesus," they asked them whether "It was right to obey man eather than God." and declared that they could not (non possumus) and consequently would not stop preaching in His holy name. And this teaching of our religion and this authoritative interpretation of it is binding on all Christians, whether Catholics or Protestants; it is as binding on Mr. Gladstone as on the Archbishop of Westminster.

It would not require the help of one of "the eleven wise men of Greece" to find out the particular form of monomania which Mr. Gladstone is laboring under. Ever since he committed a political hari-kari on himself by dissolving Parliament he has been a soured and disappointed man, blown up and very much damaged by his own petard; and there is no being on this earth more mischievous and dangerous than an old politician, as the common saying has m. "turned out to grass." "I, who was once as great as Casar, am now reduced to Nebuchadnezzer." Everything he has done and said and written since shows that he is as anxious to get back into his cage as a polar bear is anxious to get out of his. And so be has taken to what an old English divine used to call "his Cheshire cheese"_the "No Popery" cry, which "little Johnny" and many others have tried before him, and is endeavoring to raise the whirlwind in the hope that it may blow him back on to the treasury benches. It will be more likely to blow him out to sea, It is indeed sad to see a digitinguished statesman | Tweed or John Kelly or John Morrissey, you, Mr.

like Mr. Gladstone, who has always enjoyed the reputation of being a high-toned and honorable man, putting on "the cap and bells" and attempting to play the part of Lord George Gordon.

By this publication he has paid but a poor compliment to the good sense and intelligence of the English people, and I have my doubts whether they will dance to his music. If he was situated like Bismarck, and could put a soldier alongside of every honest citizen to make him dance, "will he, nill he," then there would be some sense in

When I can find time I will write to you more at length, and recommend to you certain works to read which will show you more fully how little our theologians or political writers like De Maistre or De Bonald or Baimez have entertained .ny of the nonsense which Mr. Gladstone talsely attributes to us. I remain, etc.,

J. ROOSEVELT BAYLEY. Archbishop of Baltimore.

Mr. Gladstone and the Vatiean Decree A Reply from Most Rev. Dr. Manning. TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH SIR-The gravity of the subject on which I address you, affecting, 's it must, every Catholic in the British Empire, "ill, I hope, obtain from your courtesy the publica on of this letter.

morning I re eived a copy of a pamphlet, entitled "The Vatican Decrees in Their Bearing on myself, both for the office I hold and for the writings I have published. I gladly acknowledge the duty that lies upon me for both these reasons. I am bound by the office I bear not to suffer a day to pass without repelling from the Catholics of this country the lightest imputation upon their

this country the lightest imputation upon their loyalty; and, for my teaching, I am ready to show that the principles I have ever taught are beyond impeachment upon that score.

It is true, indeed, that in page 57 of the pamphlet Mr. Gladstone expresses his belief "that meny of his Roman Cathone friends and fellow-country-men" are, "to say the least of it, as good citizens as himself." But, as the whole pamphlet is an elaborate argument to prove that the teaching of the Vatican Council renders it impossible for them to be so, I cannot accept this graceful acknowledgment, which implies that they are good citizens because they are at variance with the Catholic Church.

I should be wanting in daty to the Catholics of this country and to mysell if I did not give a prompt contradiction to this statement, and if I did not with equal promptness affirm that the loyalty of our civil allegiance is not in spite of the teaching of the Catholic Church, but because

The sum of the argument in the pamphlet just published to the world is this:—reat by the vati-can decrees such a change has been made in the relations of Catholics to the civil power of States that it is no longer possible for them to render the same undivided civil allegiance as it was pos-sible for Catholics to render before the promulga-tion of those decrees.

In answer to this it is for the present sufficient to affirm.

affirm:—
1. That the Vatican decrees have in no jot or title changed either the obligations or the condi-

1. That the Vatican decrees have in no jot or title changed either the obligations or the conditions of civil sliegtance.

2. That the civil allegiance of Catholics is as undivided as that of all Christians, and of all men who recognize a divine or natural moral law.

3. That the civil allegiance of no man is unimited, and, therefore, the civil allegiance of all men who believe in God or are governed by conscience is in that sense divided.

In this sense, and in no other, can it be said with truth that the civil allegiance of every Christian man in England is limited by conscience and the law of God; and the civil allegiance of Catholics is limited. The civil allegiance of Catholics is limited neither less nor more.

The public peace of the British Empire has been consolidated in the last half century by the elimination of religious conflicts and inequalities from our laws. The Empire of Germany might have been equally peaceful and stable if its statesmen had not been tempted, in an evil hour, to rake up the old fires of religious disminon. The hand of one man, more than any other, threw this torch of discord into the German Empire. The history of Germany will record the name of Dr. Ignatius von Döllinger as the author of this national evil. I lament not only to read the name, but to trace the arguments of Dr. von Döllinger in the pamphlet before me. May God preserve these kingdoms from the public and private calamities which are visibly impending over Germany! The author of the pamphlet, in his first line, assures us that his "purpose is not pornented, but pacific," I am sorry that so good an intention should have so widely erred in the selection of the means.

But my purpose is neither to criticise nor to controvert, My desire and my duty as an Englishman, as a Catholic, and as a pastor, is to claim for my flock and for myself, a civil allegiance as pure as true and as loyal as is rendered by the distinguished author of the pamphlet, or by any subject of the British Empire. I remain, sir, your faithful servan

Religion Not a Mere Sentiment-What Reservations Mean and What They Are Not.

Whatever regrets may be expressed at the rise and progress of the present controversy I, for one, shall feel none if the open discussion of the principles at issue but ends in establishing the and practice, as faithful and devoted citizens the best of you.

Porgive me if I must at the outset emphatically deny one other affirmation of yours, that religion. namely, is but "a sentiment." No. sir, my creeis not a sentiment, a mere subjective feeling, as ties of the individual believer, but resting on nothing positive, tangible or indestructible yond that. My religion is based on hard set clearly cut, doctrinal facts-called dogmas.

The dogmatic structure of that great Catholic creed is as firmly based, as sharply defined and as as the pyramid of Cheops has been to the traveller in Egypt for the last 1,800 years.

And it is precisely because the doctrine of allegiance to the civil magistrate has ever been clearly defined and declared age after age, without am-biguity or "reservation," that I approach this discussion with unhesitating confidence.

I affirm it, and fearlessly challenge contradiction of the fact, there is neither in Catholic doctrine on the relations of Church and State nor in the authoritative declaration of councils or Popes any one thing which warrants your assertion that "the whole Catholic system is based upon a 'reserva-tion' precisely like the 'higher law' of the anti-

After the most careful and conscientions study of the tenets of other religious denominations, I can find no "reservation" in this matter of chedi ence to law which is not made by the members of every Church in the Union-nay, which is not made by every citizen in the community when he casts is vote for President or Governor, Congressman or Assemblyman, Judge, Attorney General or Al-

The question at issue is too serious, as I at leas conceive it, that we should engage in a war of nances, if I understand you aright, your principle would demand the acquiescence of my judgment tion" or condition? Let us look into the matter s

The State is not a mere abstraction, an ideal be ing standing between earth and heaven, superior to the entire body of citizens, invested with mysterious powers derived one knows not whence, in capable of doing wrong, inaccessible to a sense other of mercy or of justice, and irresponsible to any one for its acts.

It is, in our time-honored Anglo-Saxon theory of government (derived in its every essential leature from old Catholic generations), a thing of flesh and blood, made up of the chosen men of the com munity, intrusted for the time being with the duties of making laws for the common good and of executing them, and of devising all necessar means for securing the peace, prosperity and happiness of the entire body of citizens,

These men in authority-executive, legislative and judiciary-are not irresponsible, superior to law, incapable of enacting wrong and executing it. You and I, when we created them by our vote the ballot box, knew perfectly well that a egislators they would be fallible, and as judges or interpreters of the law they would be liable err, and, even as the supreme executive, that these men were not made by our votes inaccessi-

Let that ideal and worshipful personage we call "the State" be controlled by General Grant or Poss

Editor, are not prepared to say that the laws it served acquiescence of your judgment and your

But if the august notion of "the State" shock your reverential or religious sense when embodied in such men as I have named, then let us look across the seas and consider the model governaside both Queen Victoria and the Emperor Wilhelm as being mere figure-heads, and consider England as governed constitutionally by Disraeli, and Germany as it is ruled most arbitrarily by Von

Each in his own measure these men represent the State in Great Britain and Germany respectively. I make an enormous difference between them. Ben Disraeli, now that he is in power, will not carry out against Catholics the measures which some prophetic minds beheld foreshadowed the helm to steer the dear and brave old vessel of State clear of the rocks, and we shall not say one word to him while his eye and ear and hand are strained to the utmost pitch of tension in order to

But if Gladstone, to-morrow or next day, should again be the State of Great Britain, see you not the measures he would introduce against the Catholic Church? Do not be misled by the distinction which be makes between "Catholics" and "Ultramontanes." Since the definition of July, Ultramontanism has disappeared or veneral

suspended priests who try to hide their shame under the title of "Old Catholics." It is manifest that Gladstone means or threatens to repeal wholly or in part the act of Emancipation. Would that repeal be a righteous one? Has it been merited by the conduct of Catholics since 1828 on any field where England's honor or greatness has been imperilled? Who will dare say yes?

And Germany ? Why, my God, we are all blinded tions of that colossal figure of despotism and lawless force which tramples down all righteous opposition in the German Empire. That imperson ation of ruthless ambition and conscienceless rule is Bismarck, who moves onward like a locomotive on a stormy night, crushing beneath his tron wheels every claim of reason, justice, truth and mercy. Who will dare maintain that the laws enacted

by a service legislature at the boding of such s man, sanctioned by his superannuated master. praised by his "reptile press," and executed by the pliant tools created in such abundance in Prussia since Frederick the Great, are binding on the judgment or the conscience of Christian, or reasonable, or free men? Furthermore, you believe as I do-that were we

both living to-morrow beneath the re-established sovereignty of Pius IX., neither his right as prince nor his quality of Pontiff could bind us a priori to acknowledge every law emanating from his government as absolutely just, or every administrative act as unerringly wise and equitable.

There is not, there never has been, and there

never will be, one single human government, no matter what its name or form, whose acts are not or may not be liable to this inevitable "reservation" implied in the imperfections, frailues and Grant and Tweed governed you and me yester

day-Grant and Tweed's men are to govern us tomorrow. Let them govern justly and according to the constitution, and we shall obey them. But in tion concerning their possible prevarication. There is, however, a distinction which you and

I make, that is in what regards our allegiance to the people of the United States. Let their national life, their independence, their honor be threatened by any foe foreign or domestic, and then we shall think no longer of this man or that who has misgoverned or disgraced us, but of the nation in whose cause we are bound before God unquestioningly and unbesitatingly to peril life

it involves, there is and can be no "reservation."
I do acknowledge a "reservation," then, in my acceptance of unrighteous and oppressive laws. Small I tell you now from whom that "reserva don" It is from those who can, in their doubts, invoke

the aid of no authority superior to their own private indoment. We know what that leads to when party passions are ripe, and local interests and prejudices are enlisted for party purposes. No "infallibility" ever dreamed of by ignorance or bigotry could be more tyrannical than the despotism of a mob, whose motives, in the hour of by religion. It is not yet a full century since Lord George Gordon was master of London. But since that black date the English people have admired on more than one occasion the forbearance of their Catholic fellow citizens under intolerable wrong, because the voice of the Common Pather exhorted them to wait patiently for slavery agitation we, too, abstained. The Holy Pather prayed that peace might soon come to the Union and exhorted his calidren here to pray. When the struggle for the national life came we and repel the enemy from the seat of the national

It is not true that the Holy Pather sympathize with the rebellion. Because he is the father of peace and the solid welfare of each country. N one deplored more bitterly than he the origin of our civil war and its probable consequences. If on one occasion his excessive anxiety to see peace under partisan counsels, to lend his name to ar effort at conciliation, let us not forget that those who persuaded him were Americans pleading for

Nor Mr. Lincoln nor Secretary Seward ever cast blame on Pio Nono's heart or motives fo this one act of very justifiable humanity. The same may be said of his conduct toward Mexico. He, like many others nearer home, was made to believe that Maximilian was called to that country by the united voice of the long-suffering popu lation. The blessing he bestowed on the ill-fated Prince was soon recalled when he learned on what principles Napoleon III, intended to estab lish the Mexican Empire, and how little the archtraitor Bazaine could be trusted to carry out any civilizing mission. After all, Plo Nono only performed toward a Catholic prince, starting on a dangerous and seemingly chivalron deliv toward American citizens visiting Rome, b they Protestant or Catholic. In all these instances there is nothing amounting to a positive accusa tion against the judgment or the heart of the Com afford to throw stones at the Roman Pontiff, while on the one hand we suffer the Republic of Cuba to be extinguished by slow torture for years and years at our own door, and on the other are forever patting the tyrant Bismarck on the back and abetting him in a course of oppression and perse cution which puts to shame the civilization of the neteenth century? PRUDENTIUS.

SPARRING AND PENCING.

The first fall exhibition given by the members and professors of Wood's Gymnasium took place last evening at No. 6 East Twenty-eighth street. There were about 450 gentlemen present, who evinced the liveliest interest in the entertainment First on the list was a set-to between Master Leavitt, aged fourteen, and Professor O'Neill. The lad demonstrated that his education in the science of sparring had been well attended to. Then Dr. Meies and Professor Wood gave a like exhibition which was followed by Mr. Fred J. Engelhardt and Professor Delwick in the art of fencing. came Mr. M. E. Burton, using the Indian clubs. and the applause which greeted his effort was very gratifying. Other sparring followed, and Mr. C. D. Newton performed upon the trapeze. Engelhardt and O'Neill also set-to with the gloves, Delwick and Sennac with the singlestick, when Mr. R. A. Pennell displayed his great strength in putting up the dumb bells, capping the climax by raising the two nundrell pounder. This gentieman was then the dumo beins, capping the climax by raising the two nundred pounder. This gentleman was then presented with an elegant guard chain by the members of the gymnasium. The wind-up was between Messrs. Bue meyer and Dwyer, whose ability with the gloves received great appliause.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN.

No Adjustment of the Dispute-The Non-Society Aen Gaining Experience-The Regular Steamers Sailing on Time. Whatever may have been the cause the appearance of West street yesterday presented nothing several thousand longshoremen were on a strike could hardly have guessed such a state of affairs. The sidewalks and old rendezvouses of the strikers were deserted, and at the docks where everything was going on satisfactorily and pleas antly. Many of these vessels were full of passengers, the number in the steerage being quite large, and in the majority of cases all the cargo engaged personally watch the several departures, but inquiry established that but few, if any, of the vessels would be detained. It was also observed that the quietude of the men was so marked and encouraging that the police had been withdrawn from the several docks, save in two instances bese exceptions being that of the Pacific Mail and Inman plers, where there were half a dozen or so on each, ready for anything that turned up in their line of duty, though it proved they were not required to exercise their authority. THE EAST RIVER PRONT.

So far as the few steamship lines along the East River, who have been compelled to employ nonmen during the past week, are concerned the strike of the longshoremen has proved a fizzle. Enough and in some instances more laborers than were required were provided at a few hours' notice, all of whom, after a little practice, worked efficiently, yet, perhaps, tacking that rapic 'y which characterized the work of the old The owners and stevedores express great satisfaction at the result, and deem the worst of the fight with them as over, and in of the fight with them as over, and in one or two cases they are seriously agitating the question of never again employing union men. These lacts do not appear to disconcert the locked-out workmen, however, for resterday, as on the previous days, they were firm in the stand which had been taken by the organization, and will "fight it out on this line." There could be but little gleaned from conversations with the strikers lounging around South street as to the future action of their leaders, yet they seem well assured that the officers of the union are working for the interests of the entire body and in good time will make the way clear to their employment at the old wages, it does not enter into their calculations that it has been bad policy to create such a rupture at this season of the year, deeming that their cause is good and must in the end succeed.

year, deeming that their cause is good and must in the end succeed.

Atthough the Italians were working satisfactorily on pier No. 18, the large body of old hands along the sidewalk opposite was sufficient to render the presence of policemen necessary. What might have taken piace had not the officers been on hand no one can guess, yet the strikers seemed very quiet and to a man sober. The steamer Arragon, the only vessel at this dook, was receiving the last of her cargo, and though it was the opinion of net officers that she would be delayed in sailing until this morphing, they leel well satisfied with everything and emphatically declare that her cargo is as well, if not better, stowed than has been the case for many voyages back.

stowed than has been the case for many voyages back.

Quietude also marked the state of affairs on pier No. 16, that of the Savannshine, and it was stated the steamer would be ready to sail at the usual hour. On the corner of Wall and South streets, opposite the pier, there was a body of the old men narrowly watching the non-society laborers, and occasionally laughing loudly at some awkward movement which their quick eyes detected in handling bales of cotton. The owners of this line are resolved to hold to their determination not to pay other than the reduced rates, and, as in the case above cited, are inclined to be aggressive and not again employ society men.

IN BROOKLYN.

At Harbeck Stores the unloading of the Rotterdam steamer Mass progressed very satisfactorily, the newly employed Germans working willingly and so carefully that an officer of the dook felt it due to them to make this acknowledgment:—

"There has been less breakage in discharging the cargo of this steamer than any other that has been at this pier for six months." Mr. Howard, the work, and to an outsider it tild not appear to be the least trouble for him to make

morrow morning the South Americaer Outario, which arrived at Martin's Sto steamer Ontario, which arrived at Martin's Stores on Friday, will commence to discharge her cargo, and some trouble may be occasioned by the introduction of sufficient numbers of Italians to do the work, as there is no doubt men of this nationality will be employed by the stevedores, Waish Brothers, who have charge of the job. Should there be the least demonstration by the locked-out laborers there will be a sufficient police force present to queli it instanter.

'Longshoremen vs. Italian

Paoli Natiero is an Italian who lives in Thompson street, near Grand, and is a part of that superabundant human material that weighs down the price of labor along the shores of the city. He is, price of moor along the shores of the city. He is, perhaps, useful to himself, certainly a benefit to stevedores and steamship companies at present, and decidedly an object for the hatred of the "striking" longshoremen. Yesterday afternoon an unknown man hit him on the nead with a stone while at the corner of King and Varick streets. Natiero, the namesake of the Corsican patriot Pholi, was attended by a surgeon at the Twenty-eighth precinct station house, and thence was sent home.

Meeting of 'Longshoremen.

At eight o'clock last evening the delegates and members of the Workingmen's Unions of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City crowded St. James' Hall, on the corner of New Bowery and James street. At least 1,500 members were present, all longshoremen.

The Chair called the meeting to order, impressing upon the members the necessity of serving strict order throughout, that the object of their meeting might be accomplished. He then stated in brief what that object was. It was to take measures and pass organization had received at the hands of certain tyrannical merchants and stevedores, and more particularly in relation to the recent opposition maintained against them by the Waish Brothers

and Henderson Brothers. After some discussion a motion was made and carried unanimously to the effect—
"That no member of any of our organizations shall work for any merchant, stevedore or others who employ outsiders at the reduced rates.
"That under no circumstances shall we work for the Waish Brothers and Henderson Brothers."
This was 'unanimously responded to by a loud, hoarse, emphatic "No"

A third motion was here put before the meeting, namely:—"Resolved, That no man of our organization shall work either in steamer or sailing snip unless he be paid the regular rate of wages."
Carried unanimously.

arried unanimously.

A report was next handed in by a committee A report was next handed in by a committee stating that men worked on twenty docks as stevedores, 'longshoremen and ships' crews less than the regular rate of wages, but the ships Asia, Enoch Trainor, Clourondil, Glenfinley and Canada gave full compensation. As a consequence of this information a motion was made and carried that no man of the Union shoule work on any steamship or sailing vessel for less than forty cents an hour per day and eighty cents per night. Mr. O'Gorman, the representative of the New Jersey delegates, objected moderately and asked an amendment, but his request was to no purpose. "No compromise" were the dealening words, and the delegate submitted with very good grace.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to Mr. Galiagher, of the No. 2 Workingmen's Union of New York, and to all connected with the same, for sending to the 'longshoremen his hearty support and the support of all the men over whom he was President.

A delegate from Brooklyn next made an effort

port and the support of all the men over whom he was President.

A delegate from Brooklyn next made an effort to have a motion adopted relative to the appointing of a committee of one member from each union, with three additional members, to wait upon and confer with the merebans of the city. The motion was considered and seconded, but afterward discussed at considerable length, and finally laid over until the next meeting, the cry at the same time being, "No, let the merchants wait upon us." The meeting was then brought to a close by a hearing from the committee, who were appointed to procure the release of all members confined in the Tombs and Jefferson Market. The following were reported as released, viz.—John sullivan, Edward Farrell, Patrick Moran, James Morrissy and John Mariow, only one still remaining in prison. The atmost good feeling and order prevailed throughout. A resolution was passed to hold the next meeting on Tuesday, November 24, at Nos. 76 and 78 Varick street.

The Strike in Jersey City.

The gang of Italian laborers employed at the Cunard dock, in Jersey City, to take the places of the longshoremen on strike, concluded their task of loading the Java yesterday, and the superin tendent (Mr. Walsh) speaks of them in the highest terms. He says that a great saving to the com pany has been effected. The new men have worked so satisfactorily that their services have been retained permanently. This ends the been retained permanently. This ends the strike as mr as the company are concerned. The men who are out on strike will not be engaged again, even if they hould present themselves in compliance

with the new regulations. The Cunard agests have determined to gnard against juure trouble by strikes, by keeping out of their employment all men who attempt to embarrass the business of the line whenever it suits their purposes. The number of men thrown out of employment by the strike is about 100, and as there is very little employment just now jot the laboring class in Jersey City, much distress among the families of the strikers will be the consequence. There was no disturbance at the docks yesterday.

A VICTIM TO GRIEF.

Yesterday afternoon a well dressed man, of respectable appearance, entered No. 41 Broad stree in an apparently fainting condition. Officer Hays took him to the New street station house. Within five minutes after his arrival there he died. It lew, and that he had resided at the Park Hotel, in Nassau street. Shortly after the occurrence a HERALD reporter called upon Mr. George A. Crointt, the proprietor of the above mentioned hotel, who made the following statement:-"Mr. Bellew was a traveller for the liquor house

of Messra, Frank Boenn & Co., of No. 43 Broad of Messra, Frank Boehn & Co., of No. 43 Broad street, for several years past. He came here about ten days ago, returning from a Southern tour, and one day he received a telegram stating that his wife had died suddenly at Buffalo, of heart disease. He burled her at New Haven, where the lamily lived. It affected him terribly, and at the grave he remarked he would soon follow her, and temporarily prevented, iam told, the filling up of the grave. Upon his return here he became unmanned with grief, and would sit with his head in his hands all day, weeping for his dead wife. The day and night clerks went up stairs to try and cheer him, but in vain. He refused food, and hearly starved himself to death. He looked as if in a dream. On Friday his boy came here from New Haven, and it was agreed that they should go back the same evening. This morning he went to his employers to get some money that they owed him, and left the boy in my charge. The boy subsequently saw his inther, when dead, and also called upon Messrs, Boehn & Co. to ask for some money to get back to New Haven; but the boy tells me that they told him that neither his father nor he had any claims upon them. The coy came back to me with tears in his eyes, not knowing what to do. So, after giving him his supper, I put him in the train bound for New Haven, where he now undoubtedly is. I believe his grandisther has money and will see that his supper, I put him to the station house be railed once and then became unconscious. Captain Cherry placed him on a chair, but he died within a lew moments. He drank no intoxicating liquors while here to my knowledge, save on one occasion when some whiskey was sent to his room, as he felt very week. I think grief killed him. He has stopped at this notel for many years. street, for several years past. He came here

THE SUPPOSED ACTON HOMIOIDE

Investigation Before Coroner Woltman Discharge of the Prisoner.

Coroner Woltman yesterday held an inquest in the case of Jane Acton, a single woman of intem-perate nabits, late of No. 48 Chariton street, the 25th ult, by violence received at the hands the 25th uit, by violence received at the hands of her brother, John Acton, as reported in the HRALD at the time of the occurrence.

John Kane deposed that he was called in to see deceased after nerqueath, and, finding she had two black eyes, asked the prisoner and his mother how she had received them; in reply he was told she had fallen down stairs; deceased and her brother were in the habit of drinking to excess and quarrelling when in that condition. ed that he examined the body

iall, and that they were caused by a blow from a man's fist; and believes that they could not well have been produced any other way.

Panny Acton, a poor, decrepit old woman, mother of deceased, denosed that her daughter told her she had failen down stars, and must have received one black eye by the fail; don't know how the other eye was injured; deceased and prisoner never had any bad quarrels.

Deputy Coroner Marsh, who made a post-mortem examination on the body, found that death resulted from compression of the brain, caused by violence of some kind.

The jury, in their verdict, said that from the testimony they were unable to say in what manner the injuries causing death were received. Coroner Woltman thereupon discharged Acton from custody. Mr. Leo Schwab appeared on behalf of the prisoner.

THE EXPLOSION AT HELL GATE Testimony Before the Inspectors of

Yesterday afternoon the investigation of the explosion of the tugboat Lily, which was blown up on Tuesday but, the 17th inst., in the East River, at Hell Gate, was continued before the United States Local Inspectors of Steamships. On Thursday last the inspectors took the deposition of John Hogan, the fireman of the Lily, who is now lying in Bellevue Hospital suffering from injuries received in the explosion. He testifled that the boiler had been worked up to a pressure of eighty

pounds, although the permit issued by the Steamsnip Inspectors allowed only a pressure of seventyfive pounds.

The first witness examined yesterday was
Charies Warren, the engineer, who resided at No.
202 Catharine street, whose face was burned and
whose body was badly brused by the explosion.
He stated that he commenced to act
as engineer of the filly about a mouth
ago; on Saturday, the 1st linst., a
leak in the boner was repaired by Mr. Bayley, of
South street; he had noticed a leak about three
weeks ago; it had been repaired by a son patch,
which means a patch by botts being put over it;
he believed that the Steam gauge was correct; the it came in, and he told him to leave both feed pipes open; the botler, in his opinion, had broken at the identical spot where it had been repaired.

E. L. Bayley, the botler maker, who repaired the botler, testified that he had put a patch over two little checks in the new iron of the botler; put it on about six months ago; the patch was secured by seven bolts; he thought that the gauge was defective.

defective.

Mr. Langan, foreman for Mr. Bayley, thought that the repair of the boiler was well and thoroughly done; it was commenced on a Saturday. The evidence of the foregoing witnesses was confirmed by one of Mr. Bayley's boilermakers.

The Laiy, which was of twenty-five tons burden was sold by Mr. George S. Townsend to Capain Havens, who lost his life by the explosion. The Inspector's record shows that the boiler was investigated last on the 5th of July, 1874.

MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

A Colored Woman Killed by Two Ruf-On the night of the 10th inst. Eliza Jackson, a

colored woman, was assaulted in a vacant lot at McDougall street and Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, and since that time she has been lying in a dangerous condition at her home, which is in a little spanty at the corner of Monroe street and Raiph avenue. She died last evening from the effects of ner wounds, and Ceroner Jones was notified to

noid on inquest.

The assault, which is alleged to have been of the manual rounds, was of the manual rounds. The assault, which is saleged to have oeen committed by two young rowdies, was of the most atroctous coaracter, the poor woman's clothing being torn from her body, and her face and head terribly bruised. Her assailants left her for dead, and the next morning she was found by the police and taken home. Previous to her decease she made a statement implicating two young men, who are now in custody.

ST. AGNES' CHURCH

Two years ago the Most Rev. Archbishop McClosky determined on forming a new parish at East Forty-third street. The mission to carry out his wishes was intrusted to the Rev. Father Mac-Croton Hall, where divine service temporarily held, proved the great necessity that existed for a Catholic church in that populous district. The young and popular pastor father MacDowall immediately purchased the site Tather MacDowall immediately purchased the site or a church in East Forty-third street, and, not for a church in East Forty-third street, and, not-withstanding the embarrassment and difficulty created by the late panic, succeeded in building and roofing in the basement, where divine service has been neld for some months past. The lair to be opened next Monday is gotten up to collect lands for the completion of the church, and from the preparations made by the ladies in charge of the different tables the fair will prove most attractive and we trust successful.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, year, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, 218

а	1873, 1874.		1874.	William M.
a	3 A. M 25 37	3 P. M 35	38	
	6 A. M 23 36	6 P. M 34	34	bribery and
9	9 A. M 24 3ð	9 P. M 83	32	of perjury
9	12 M 33 88	12 P. M 30	32	with inter
ij	Average temperature ye	sterday	3536	money und
	Average temperature for	corresponding date	N. Inches	threats: F
ij	last year		29 14	Sheriff, for
	Average temperature las	t week	41 1-7	including
	Average temperature	for corresponding		The Gra
8	week last year			twelve col

LOUISIANA.

The President on Louisiana Affairs in the Forthcoming Message.

Radical Explanations for His Guidance.

WHITE LEAGUE CONSPIRACIES.

Conservative Programme for Kellogg's Impeachment.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1874. It is understood that the President in his message will call the attention of Congress to the abnormal condition of affairs in Louisiana by reference to the riot of September 14 last, and the consequent action of the administration in ordering troops and naval vessels to New Orleans. Accompanying the message will be copies of all the orders issued and the correspondence which officially passed in what was then and subsequently done. More serious trouble is anticipated next January than any which has yet occurred to mar the peace of the State. Of this the President has peen fully advised, and the sorry condition of affairs in Louisiana as well as Arkansas excites serious attention on his part.
This week's Herald's despatches from New Or-

leans, aiready published, narrate that the White League of that city threatens to lynch the members of the Returning Board, and that the White League of Shreveport volunteers to march down and assist in the fell work. A few days ago the Shreveport Times, which is conceded by the republicans to be the ablest democratic organ in the State of Louisiana, demanded that every man, from Congressman to constable, whom the Board should return as elected, should be killed. All these facts are in the President's possession, and, while he is most heartily disgusted with the unsettled condition of affairs, in which he has the sympathy of the Attorney General, ne recognizes the obligation to prevent anarchy and stay riot, The defiant attitude of the people of Louisiana is thought to portend mischief, and it is generally January, when the Legislature shall assemble, White League rifles will gainsay the title of many of those returned by the Board. It is said that the lear of federal interference will not deter the League from making its effort any more than did facto government dissuade that League from its the two years' Executive recognition of the de sucto government disanade that Lengue from its bold experiment of September last. And yet the President has been assured that a large element of the Louisana democracy discountenance the Lengue. The taxpayers are beginning to wince under the frequent paroxysms that depreciate property, dishearten enterprise and repel immigration. The better class of republicans are not exemplary, but insist that, as they were mainly appointed before Kellogg took the executive chair, he is not cuipable. Confirmed by the State Senate, they cannot be removed by him, and he has thus had to endure the odium of suboruinases he never selected. They are, to a large extent, men formerly identified with odium of suborninates he never selected. They are, to a large extent, men formerly identified with Warmoth, and conclude their official terms in January next. Governor Kellogg has assured the President that in January next he will have such a new and critical corps of servants through the State as t never saw before. But information received here is to the effect that Kellogg will not then be Governor, the choice being between McSnery, Penn, Caze and Wiltz, the latter the recent Mayor of New Orleans.

THE PROGRAMME

McEnery, Penn, Caze and Wiltz, the latter the recent Mayor of New Orleans.

THE PROGRAMME

as developed so far is to seat first the eleven McEnery Senators who hold over from 1872, and then the eight just elected, and, with this quorum, to have a Senate to try Kellogg and Antoine, the Lieutenant Governor, on articles of impeachment. To constitute a House to prefer articles, the League proclaims its resolve to seat as many as may be necessary of its partisans, whatever the linding of the Returning Board. Republicans and democrate admit in common that their figures are close as to this body. McEnery, it is said, is anxious to have the two houses, composed as indicated, meet in joint session, canvass the old warmoth returns of 1872, how supposed to be in covert in a Baltimore bank vanit, and decline him Governor. But McEnery is mustly as a favorite. Penn, his Lieutenant Governor, was the White League here of September, and If McEnery would die of abdicate a more vehement and concerted effort, it is claimed, would at once engage the League. As it is, Penn finds McEnery a stumbling block, and the League, that will not forgive the latter for opposing their September row, as he had promised the President not to do or countenance any act of violence, are dividing into Cage and Wiltz clais—the latter by far the larger. Cage is one of the old fusion Senters. White has just been ladisapurably elected to the lower House, is the retiring Mayor of New Orleans and a young and very popular gentleman. Cage hopes by the impeachment of de facto Lioutenant Governor Antoine to be elected by the State Senate as it as President of the state Senate as it as President of the State Senate as it as President of the State Senate as it is President of the State Senate as it as President of the State Senate as Orieans and a young and very popular gentleman. Cage hopes by the impeachment of de facto Lioutenant Governor Antoine to be elected by the State Senate as its President, and upon the ensuing impeachment of Kellogg to become acting Governor. Whitz is conspiring, it is said, to be elected Speaker of the House, and thereupon to have the House impeach Kellogg simultaneously with Antoine, whereby he may constitutionally seat himself in the Executive chair. Neither comseat himsel in the Executive chair. Neither competitor cares so much to have impeachment carried to a finale, since the mere preferring of articles, under the Louisiana constitution, operates as a suspension of official functions. Witz conceives, it is said, that the venture should not be made until about the close of the session, in March, which would be too late for the present Congress to interfere, and he would then act as governor till the next Congress should assemble, which, being democratic in the lower House, which, being democratic in the lower House, would not order a new election. The primary effort will be to fix the personal composition of the Legislature, but as Wiltz starts in the race from the branch that determines whom to impeach first the chances are largely in his layor rather than Cage, of the White League, rather than the Returning Board shall proclaim who are the legislators.

ators.
All this has been laid before the President to on. Keilorg has declared there is no need of his asparching demands for troops when the League y such daily builetins as have been recently pub-thed betrays the express of the him.

by such daily builetins as have been recently published betrays the exigency for him.

He points to the retirement of Longstreet from the keturning Board to the end of making a vacancy for a democrat, as a token of republican desire for harmony, and to the refusal of both Landige and Avayo, old democrats, returning to act after having been elected by the Board as members, as denoting that the opposition will not be satisfied with aught but a wholesale return of anti-republicans to the Legislature, by whom a revolution, more legal in form than was that of last September, but for the same end, may be precipitated.

Dilatory Action of the Returning Board-Another Mass Meeting at the Clay Statue Called to Accelerate Mat-The Army to Remain in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 21, 1874. It is expected that the democratic city officers will installed on Monday on the Returning Board's certificates. They have been eleven days canflity-six parishes to be canvassed, which, at this rate, will require 613 days to declare the result in the State. I am assured by high authority that the whites have ordered all organizations to be

the whites have ordered all organizations to be prepared for

A MOVEMENT ON THE RETURNING BOARD immediately after the installation of the city officers, by a mass meeting at the Clay statue, as on the 14th of September, and the sending of a commission to the Board giving them forty-eight hours to finish, and threatening to do certain things in the event of their failure.

The Sergeant-at-Arms is here with summonses for McEnery and others to appear as witnesses before the Committee of Elections of Congress for the second week in December.

It is positively known that the army will remain here, as a large hotel has been rented by the government as quarters for the Thirteenth infantry for six months. Officers assert that hereafter the army is only to be used for the protection of United States property. All the White League organizations met last night for drill.

Indictment of Ex-State Officials of Various Offences-Composition of the NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21, 1874.

The Grand Jury of Plaquemine parish have indicted the following persons :- Harry Mahony (colored), an ex-member of the House of Repreentatives, for embezzling \$3.300, as Treasurer of the Board of Education; Edward Butler (colored), ex-State Senator for receiving a bribe of \$1,500; William M. Prescott, Parish Judge, since 1868, for whitam M. Frescott, Parish Judge, since 1868, for bribery and corruption in office and subornation of perjury; Micholas Rivan (colored) for succeing with intent to kill, blackmailing and obtaining money under laise pretences by intimidation and threats; Frank White (colored), Jailer and Deputy Sheriff, for conniving at the escape of prisoners, including the desanting State Tax Collector.

The Grand Jury consisted of four white and twelve colored may